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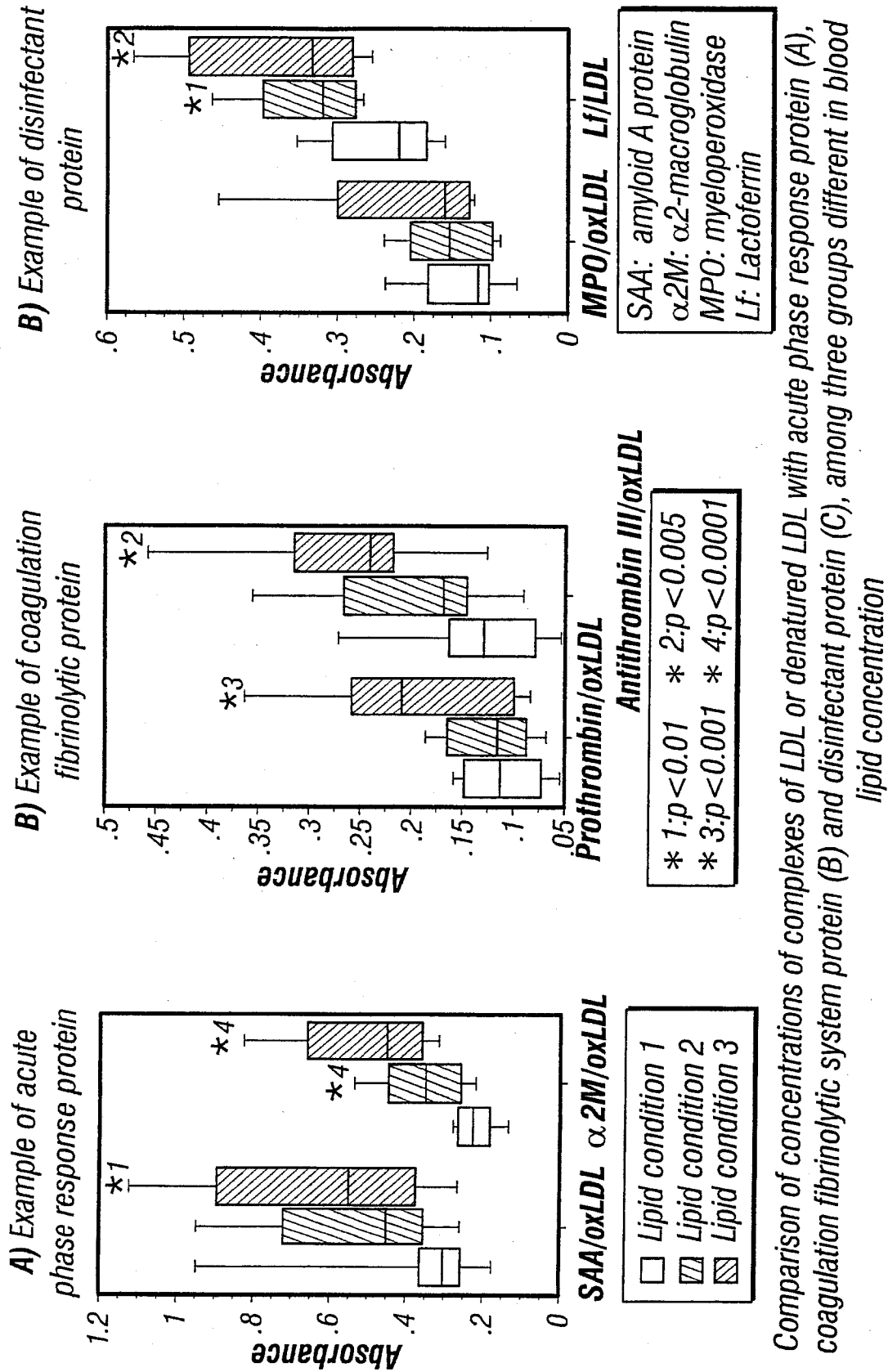
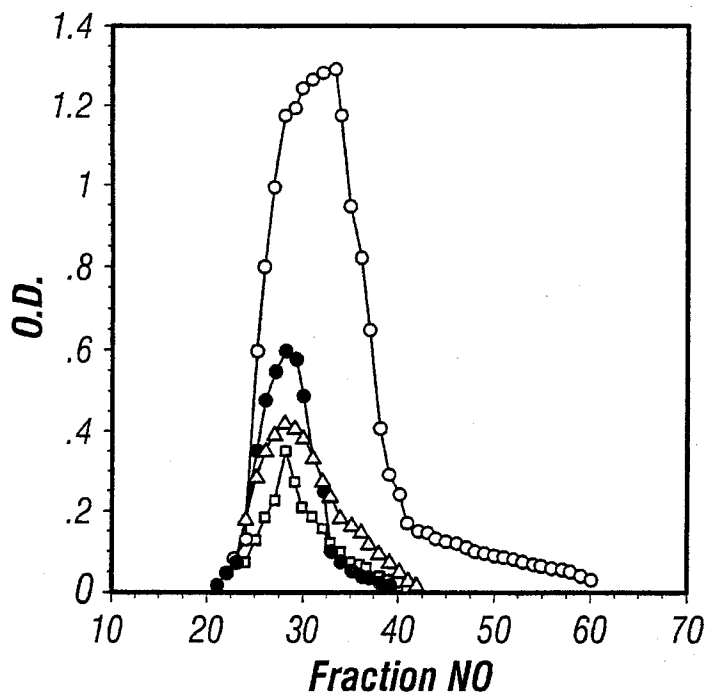


FIG. 1

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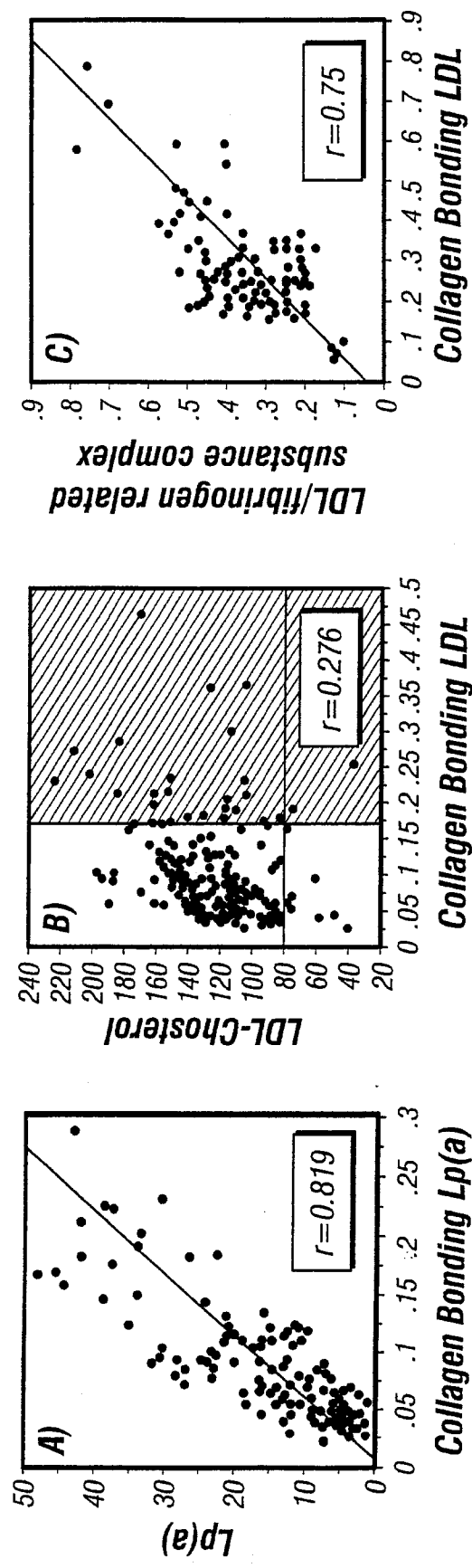


- Anti-ApoB/anti-ApoB(LDL)
- Anti-fibronectin/anti-ApoB (LDL-fibronectin complex)
- △— Collagen/anti-ApoB
- Anti-fibrinogen/anti-ApoB (complex with LDL-fibrinogen related component)

LDL-fibrinogen related component, LDL-fibronectin complex and collagen bonding lipoprotein, present in human serum LDL fraction

FIG. 2

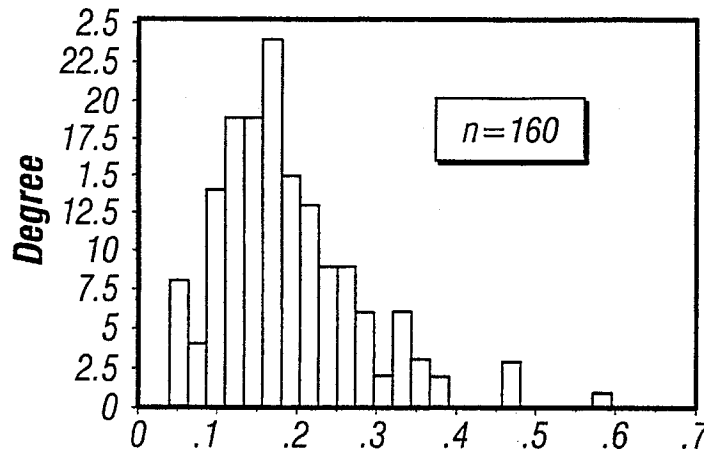
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Relationship between blood Lp(a) concentration and extracellular substrate protein (collagen) bonding Lp (a) concentration, relationship between blood LDL-cholesterol concentration and concentration of novel lipoprotein concerning arteriosclerotic lesion, and relationship between concentration of complex with LDL-fibrinogen related substance and concentration of collagen bonding LDL

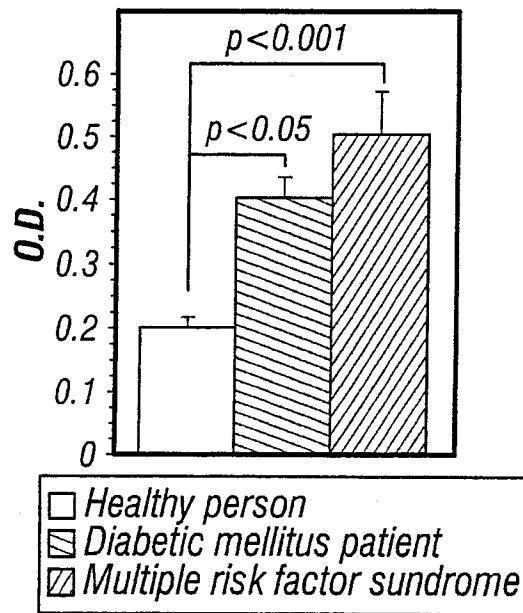
FIG. 3

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Distribution of concentration of LDL-fibrinogen related substance complex in serum of healthy person

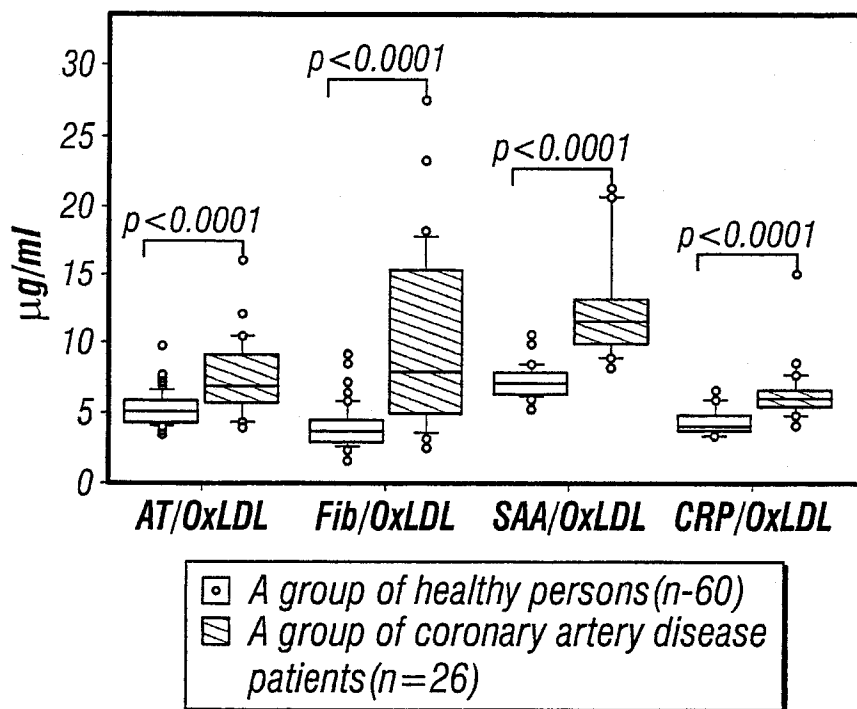
FIG. 4



Comparison of amounts of LDL-fibrinogen related substance complex in healthy person, diabetic mellitus patient and multiple risk factor syndrome

FIG. 5

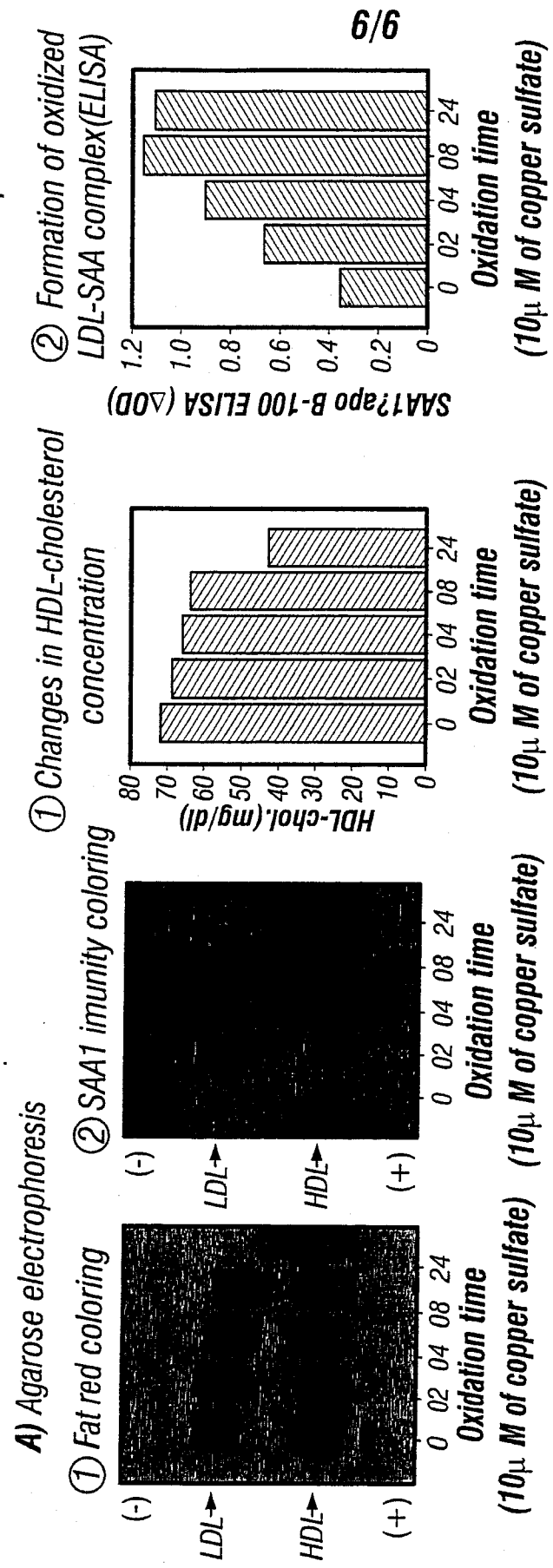
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Distribution of concentrations of AT/OxLDL, fib/OxLDL, SAA/OxLDL, CRP/OxLDL complexes in the serums of a group of healthy persons (those taking health examinations) and a group of coronary artery disease patients (those found by photograph examination with more than 50% stricture in their main coronary arteries)

FIG. 6

B) Changes in HDL-cholesterol values following oxidation and formation of oxidized LDL-SAA complex



Review of the formation mechanism of oxidized LDL-(serum amyloid A1;SAA) complex
 After equal amounts of native LDL and native HDL were mixed, 10 μ M of copper sulfate was added, and the mixture was left at 37°C. Oxidized LDL-SAA complex was formed in accordance with the degree of oxidation(Fig. 7,A-②, B-②).
 On the other hand, HDL-cholesterol values lowered following oxidation(Fig. 7,B①).

FIG. 7